# Tri-Weekly Standard.

W. W. HOLDEN. J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON. EDITORS OF THE STANDARD, And authorized publishers of the Laws of the United

# RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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To those who get up clubs of five or more subscribers one copy, gratis, will be furnished. A cross M mark on the paper indicates the expiration of the subscription.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space to constitute One square, one insertion, Each subsequent insertion, Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged 25 per cent, higher than the regular rates. SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per cent higher than usual rates will be charged. superior to the Standard.

Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN & SON,

# GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING

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BILL HEADS,

CARDS, LABELS,

IN PACT EVERY KIND OF

# JOB PRINTING IS EXECUTED

Superior Style

## STANDARD OFFICE.

COLORED INKS,

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A Select Stock of the Best Material for Printing

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The Best Printing,

AND THE

# CHEAPEST PRINTING

ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

# STANDARD OFFICE.

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WORK,

LEARN OUR PRICES.

BLANKS FOR SALE. WE HAVE JUST HAD PRINTED VARIOUS Blank forms for cases in the Superior courts as fol

Misdemeanor—Altering Marks do Unlawful Fences. do Fornication and Ada. tery Assault and Battery. Disorderly House. Unlawful Retailing. Foreible Entry.

Price of the above blanks \$1 per quire Price of the above manks of per quire.

These, with various other Blanks, such as Land Deeds, Marriage Liceuse Bonds, and Indentures, are gotten up in superior style, with appropriate blank endorsements on back, and printed on good paper. They will be sold on reasonable terms for cash.

Any Blanks, not on hand, will be printed to or-der at the shortest notice, at the STANDARD OFFICE.

20 BOXES MESSINA LEMCES, JEFSH and in good order. Just received, and will be sold low to close consignment.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO. Raleigh, June 29, 1866,-45tf.

### THE MORMONS.

A recent paper in the New York Tribune relating to the Mormons, thus discourses: "Is it not queer that there should have been carved out of our Republic a hierarchy, better organized than the Jewish and more tyrannous than that of the Arabian Prophet ? A commonwealth of priestcraft and chicanery, in which the passions and ignorance of one mountebank preacher assume the form of divine oracles: now thunders-bolt of Jove striking down rivals in Mormon love; now mountains are hurled with Titan arm against the Gentile Olympus, and anon benignant smiles and gracious deeds radiant with his High Mightiness, the Eloihim of the Holy Zion. Can the readers of the Tribune be-lieve it? Twenty-two hundred years after the failure of the most powerful hero of an-tiquity to rank himself among the gods as Zeus Ammon, Brigham Young, a redheaded glazier from the hills of Vermont, is actually deified by his more zealous disciples at Salt Lake City in these days of science and doubt! On the crest of our continent, where the world clasps her girdle, there lives a little Napoleon, who has made the desert to blossom as the rose, who holds in his hand the lives and fortunes of a host of devoted followers, who boasts that from his underground treasury he can drop dollar for dollar with any sovereign in Europe, who appoints himself Governor of Utah, dictates terms to the Governor of the United States, delivers verbose proclamations from the throne of omnipotence, puts his sacred thmb to his nose during service in the Tabernacle, and gyrates his apostolic fingers at the poor Morrisites, swears at the officers of the General Govern-No paper in the South has advertising facilities ment in the peroration of his "Thus saith the Lord;" he is the hero of more love intrigues than Charles II or Aaron Burr; he has the best assorted harem this side of Turkey; his wives are more numerous, more beautiful, more youthful, and sooner cast away than those of any other civilized polygamist; his boys are the best tobacco-chewers, and whiskey-drinkers and wife-whippers in Utah; he takes other men's homes to make room for his concubines; "President of the Church, Prophet, Seer, Revelator," "Lord of the Harem," " Eloihim, or Head God," Grand Archee of the Order of the Gods; and in the name of history the greatest of the earthly gods, Seducer, Imposter, Swindler, Eavesdropper, Spy, Oppressor, Brigham Young.

> But whence the book of Mormon? It was stolen from Solomon Spaulding, a son of Connecticut, who was graduated at Amherst entered the ministry, settled at New Salem, Ohio, fell into decline, amused himself in studying the mounds and other relics of historic man which abounded in his neighborhood, dreamed out the identy of the lost tribes of Israel and the American Indians, wrote a historic romance, another Odvssey, in which he set forth in solemn style the wanderings and doings, the traditions and religions of our aborigines, told a mysterious tale about the discovery of his book, and called it the "Manuscript Found." strange work was loaned to one Patterson, a publisher of Pittsburg, in whose office Rigdon, a printer, copied the story, and the original found its way back to the author. By secret process this book became the Mormon bible, and little-minded preachers shouted it divine with an enthusiasm worthy of Peter or Mahommed, or the more recent Bab of Persia. Mr. Spaulding's widow, his partner Mr. Henry Lake, and his servant, together with several other persons, who had often read or heard the author read the "Manuscript Found," testified, some of them under oath, that the miraculous Book of Mormon was the same book from which they had de rived so much amusement. The original was produced and publicly compared to the pretended translation of Smith's tablets when lo! most of the passages were identical verbatim. The romance was written about the year 1813. The book of Mormon was published in 1860. The Rigdon, just named is the same man, who sat behind the blanket with Smith, and translated the "golden tablets," while the · pedagogue amanuensis was not permitted to see the holy things.

The Salt Lake City Vidette tells us how Brigham Young's financial matters are carried on, and how the faithful are regularly shorn of the fruits of their labor. According to its laws, when a man joins his church one-tenth of all his property has to go to the support of it, and one-tenth of all the annual profits of the remainder. If a man has no property, one-tenth of his labor has to go to the church; one-tenth of every trade or occupation has to be represented and if a man should be idle thirty days the tithing man claims the profits of three days labor, on the ground that no one has a right to idle away three days belonging to the Lord. In addition to this there are the Federal Territorial, county and town taxes, which are sufficient of themselves to reduce one to no one knows, for no public statement of the finances has ever been made, while it is a curious fact the tithing officers have the largest farms, the best stock, and the most wives of any of the inhabitants in the Territory.

THE TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN IN LOUISI ANA AND TEXAS. -The Houston Telegraph in noticing the mobbing of Mr. Ruby, a teacher of a colored school at Jackson,

"The attack, beating, kicking and dragg ing of Mr. Ruby seems to be entirely with out excuse. He had but newly arrived, and his only offense was that of instructing his fellow people of color. Yet his treatment was most cruel. A great many of these outrages have occurred in Louisiana. We are glad to know that the people of Texas have been much kinder to the colored school teachers, and while we could wish that there was less prejudice toward them, still we congratulate ourselves that Texans have not disgraced themselves as have the people of Louisiana. We are beginning to recognize the fact that our comfort and perhaps our safety demand that the negro be educated and raised above his present abject condition. We believe that no personal violence has been offered to any teacher under the Bureau, either white or black. This argues for us a higher state of civilization than our neighbors enjoy. We believe that the colored schools of Texas are the most prosperous of those established in the Southern States -They are conducted without expense to the Government, being entirely supported by the

### C.R. THOMAS, Attorney at Law. NEWBERN, N. C.

blacks themselves.'

Office: Corner of Middle and New July 12, 1866. Streets.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., August 22, 1865. Governor Wm. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.: Information comes to me that reports are freely circulating in influential quarters, and where, without contradiction, they are calculated to do harm, to the effect that in appointments to office, and in the recommendations for appointments, the true Union men are totally ignored, and the provisional governors are giving a decided preference to those who have participated in the rebellion. The object of such reprecentations is to embarrass the government in its reconstruction policy; and while I place no reliance in such ANDREW JOHNSON, policy; and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained, and to impress upon you the importance of encouraging and strengthening to the fullest extent the men of your State who have never faltered in their allegiance to the government. Every opportunity should be made avaliable to have this known and understood as your policy and determination. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

[Telegram—Received 3.10 p. m.]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 26, 1865. TO THE PRESIDENT: Sin: In reply to your despatch of August 22d, I have the honor to state, in no instance in making appointments to office, or in recommending for appointment, have I shown any preference for persons who have participated in the rebellion; on the contrary, I have been very careful to prefer and to appoint persons who were original Union men, and persons who were in favor of restoring the authority of the federal government. Doubtless in many appointments (some four thousand) some have been appointed who ought not to have been, and in slight extent, by their recommendations; but, upon the whole, only loyal Union men have been appointed and recommended at never at heart faltered in their allegiance to the federal government. I have proceeded deliberately and carefully in the work of restoration, and thus far I am sure there are no grounds for apprehending that North Carolina will not present an acceptable constitution. The great body of her people are loyal and submissive to national authority. I know there are malcontents, radicals, and not good men, who are engaged in misrepresenting facts, and fomenting strife for certain purposes; but none of these things move

me in the performance of duty.

Thanking you heartily for the confidence you have heretofore reposed in me, and for the honor you have done me in making me provisional governor of this noble- State, I W. W. HOLDEN.

[From the Hillsborough Recorder.]

Hillsborough, October 18, 1865. We intend to vote for our neighbor, Josiah Turner, jr., for Congress. We were prevented from voting for the person of our choice for Convention by the interference of Governor Holden, who had, or pretended to have, instructions from the President that no unpardoned person was eligible. Yet General Hampton, unpardoned, was elected to the South Carolina Convention. Judge Manly, unpardoned, was elected to our Convention. No other Governor received orders that unpardoned persons were ineligible.— How does it happen that our Governor received instructions not given to other Governors? How does it happen that no other Governor or Convention received instructions that we must repudiate the war debt? We are not advocating the payment of the war or any other debt. If, however, the people of North-Carolina wish to pay the war debt or any other debt, they will do it, and whose

business is it but theirs? We ask your opinion only as to the eligibility of Mr. Turner. Respectfully yours, THOMAS H. HUGHES, M W MOORE

DANIEL R. HOGAN, JOHN MILLER, BENTON RAY, LEVIN CARMICHAEL, J. C. Hogan. JOSEPH W. MCKEE, ALEXANDER HOGAN.

Hillsboroush, October 18, 1865.

Yours expressing your wisir to vote for the Hon. Josioh Turner, jr., as the representative in Congress from this District, and asking my opinion as to his eligibility, the doubt arising from his not having yet received the pardon of the President, has been

I doubt not, that the President has as little disposition as he has power to interfere in the case. Memberships in Congress can present no question for the President. Each House is by the Constitution the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, and if a representative be twenty-five years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and he at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State, he has all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, and there is no power or authority that can require any others. I have recently endeavored to demonstrate this in a paper published in the Raleigh Sentinel of this date. As to a pardon, I presume it is only necessary that the President shall have leisure to consider the case of Mr. Turner to obtain that. Certainly no citizen of this State has shown more vigorous opposition to the whole secession movement, or conducted himself in a more manly and patriotic manner throughout the war. I have recently seen a letter from a high official in Virginia stating that "a special appeal had been made to the President" by Governor Pierpont, Freaman Smith, C. H. Lewis, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and several other influential citizens of that State, who formed the acquaintance of Mr. Turner, and witnessed his course in the Confederate Congress, praying an immediate grant of his

I am, with high respect, Your obedient servant, W. A. GRAHAM.

[Telegram.—Received 1.30 p. m. Sept. 21.] Raleigh, N. C., September 21 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT: SIR: I have decided that as persons who belong to the excluded classes cannot vote, so they cannot sit in convention unless they exhibit their pardons. Ex-Governor Graham, of Orange, in a letter published in the newspapers, holds that unpardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a candidate, but urges this view. Am I right or wrong? The letter to Ex-Governor Graham, to which he replies, taking this view, does not show a good spirit.

The election here is progressing quietly. A large vote will be polled in the State. I will telegraph you as the returns come in. W. W. HOLDEN,

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

Washington, D. C., September 21, 1865.
Governor W. W. Holden, Raleigh N. C..: Your decision is correct—that under the proclamation they cannot vote for members, or sit in convention as members, without first being pardoned on taking the amnesty oath. If the party comes within any one of the exceptions, they must obtain a pardon before voting or sitting as a member. All those who are aspirants to seats in the convention, and are elected, will be pardoned upon your recommendation and a submission of their

President United States.

[Telegram.-Received 9.35 p. m.] RALEIGH, N. C. October 17, 1865. His Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United

SIR: Contrary to my expectations, the convention has involved itself in a bitter discussion of the State debt made in aid of the rebellion. A continuance of this discussion will greatly excite the people and retard the work of reconstruction. Our people are believed to be against assuming the debt by a large majority. Is it not advisable that our convention, like that of Alabama, should positively ignore this debt now and forever? Please answer at once. W. W. HOLDEN,

[Telegram.] EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., October 18, 1865. W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor, Raleigh, N. C.: Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to some cases even friends have misled, to some pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State look Washington. It is my purpose and wish to to that power they tried to establish in vioencourage and strengthen those who have lation of law, constitution, and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing them-selves loyal to the government of the United States and in the Union. I repeat that the loyal people of North-Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so

> government in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

recently crushed by the strong arm of the

Washington, November 21, 1865. SIR: The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will, by her legislature. promptly accept the congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

He relies upon you to exercise all your functions hereafter with the same wisdom and in the same spirit of lovalty and devotion to the Union that have marked your administration hitherto.

The President desires you to feel entirely assured that your efforts to sustain the administration of the government and give effect to its policy are fully appreciated, and that they will in no case be forgotten.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor of N. C. Raleigh

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1865. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor, Raleigh

Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as provisional governor. You will be sustained by the government.

The result of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the legislature be in the same direction it will greatly increase the mischief al-

ready done, and might be fatal. It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than to increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed ANDREW JOHNSON, Prisident of the United States.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 28, 1865.
Sir: The time has arrived when, in the adgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of North Carolina may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as provisional governor of the State of North Carolina. Whenever the governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to his excellency Governor

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, loyalty, and discretion which have marked your administration. You will please give me a reply, specifying

the day on which this communication is re-I have the honor to be

your excellency's most obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. His Excellency W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of N. C.

### [Telegram.] RALEIGH, N. C., December 28, 1865.

SIR: Your dispatch relieving me of my duty as provisional gevernor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal, the papers, and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. Jonathan Worth, the governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the honor he has done me, and the confidence reposed in me in calling me to this position. With the expression of the hope that his plan for restoring the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate place in the Union may be crowned with entire success, I have the honor to be,

With high respect, your obedient servant.
W. W. HOLDEN. Hon, W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

# The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Acknowledgment of deeds, Affidavit, Exempt

(in suit or legal proceedings,)
Agreement or Appraisement, for each
sheet or piece of paper, on which the Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of

patent right,

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight, or on demand,

Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note whatpayable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promisory note what-ever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100. For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof.

part thereof, 5 cts.

Bills of Lading yessels for the ports of the
United States or British North America, Exemp On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts. Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part there-of, when the consideration does not ex-

ceed \$500.

of, when the consideration does not exceed \$500,

Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars fractional part thereof,

Of personal property, other than ship or vessel Bond personal, for payment of money [see mortgage.]—Official,

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional onethousand dollars, or fractional part thereof,

tional one thousand dollars, or fractional part thereof, 50
Bonds, county, city and town bonds, rail roads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 hundred dollars, 5 cts. Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cts.

General,
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace,
Commissioner of deeds or Notary
5 cts. public, Of search of records, That certain papers are on file, That certain papers cannot be found, Of redemption of land sold for taxes, Of birth, marriage and death, Of qualifications of school teachers, Ot profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and

not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cts.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof. part thereof, Of damage or otherwise, and all others

certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 2
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5
Check Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person or other than a

bank, banker or trust company, at sight Contract [See Agreement Brokers.] Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1 00

or fractional part thereof, in excess of

one thousand dollars, Entry of any goods, wares or merchandize at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cts.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, \$1 00 For the withdrawal of any goods or mer-chandize from bonded warehouse, Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross, Exceeding 500 gallons,
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon,

To vote at an election if an incorporated company, To receive or collect rents, 25 ets. To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real For any other purpose, Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and

personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00 For every additional \$2,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, 5 Bonds of executor, administrators, guar-dians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of \$1 00
Protest upon bill note, check or draft 25 cts.
Promisory Note, (See Bills of Exchange,

duty as an original note.

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance. Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided

for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value. Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every addi-tional 1,000 dollars or tractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, For any goods, etc., not otherwise provi-ded for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is com-menced in any court of record, either

of law or equity,

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is 100 dollars or over,

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has

tices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, Warrants of distress, when the amount of When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts. When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire.—
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, 1

both, does not exceed 10 domars, Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding 50 cts. Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed 1,000 dollars, Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 Exceeding 5,000 dollars, Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents does not exceed 300 per

annum, 56
Exceeding 300 dollars, for each additional 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars, Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents ad-

ceeding 1,000 bushels, Exceeding 1,000 bushels, Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 dollars, Exceeding 500 dollars for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in ex-Passage Ticket from the United States to

Measurers' Return, if for quantity not ex-

any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dollars, Costing more than 35, and not exceeding 50, For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars, 1 00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamped to appropriately stamped. ment to appropriately stamp it, renders him lia-ble to a penalty of two hundred dollars. Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the

original process, severally require stamps.
Writs of scira facias are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceed-

ngs. Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promisory

Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original in-strument; that is to say for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment there must be affixed a stamp or

stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgement of the instrument which is not stamped.

### Scale of Depreciation:

The following Act, in relation to the scaling of Confederate Currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war, passed at the recent session of the General Assembly:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A SCALE OF DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. WHEREAS, By an ordinance of the Convention.

entitled "An ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes, ratified on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1865, it is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate Currency from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depre-ciation of said currency before the 1st of May, 1865, and unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the State) shall be deemed to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the said currency, subject, nevertheless, to evidence of different in-tent of the parties to the contract; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the zuthority of the same. That the following scale of depreciation be and the same is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each

month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, 1864, from the 1st day of November, 1861, to the 1st day of May, 1865, to-wit: Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865: MONTHS. 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865. 1861, 1862, 1863, .... \$1 20 \$3 00 \$21 00 February, .... 1 30 March, .... 1 50 6 50 18 00 \*\*\*\* 9 00 ctober. November, \$1 10 2 50

December, 1 15 2 50 20 00 December 1st to 10th inclusive, " 1st to 31st, And, whereas, Many grave and difficult disputes may arise between executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, and their legatees, distrioutces, wards and cestuysque trust, in the settle-ment of their accounts and trust, arising from the depreciation of Confederate currency, State trea-sury notes and bank notes, incident to and growing out of the late war; and that law suits and

xpensive litigation may be obviated.

Be it further enacted, That in all such cases, the parties are hereby empowered to form a full and perfect statement of the case on both sides, which one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen by the parties, who is hereby authorized to con-sider and determine the same, according to equity and good conscience: Provided, however, That no part of this section shall be construed to estop or hinder any person from proceeding in the usual course of law, if he shall deem the same necessary. A true copy. J. A. ENGELHARD,

# The Civil Rights Bill.

We publish below the Civil Rights Bill as it recently passed the Congress over the President's Veto

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall are been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equa benefit of all laws and proce edings for the security of person and property as is enjo yed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment. pains, and snail be subject to like pullishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordi

nance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right se-cured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, ex-cept as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the pun-ishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or SEC. 3. And be it further enacted. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provi-

sions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are de nied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicia tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the firs be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts NO. 74.

amendatory thereof; or for refusing to do any ac-upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper dist trict or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the 'Act relating to habeas corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases,' approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

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SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or balled as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by the act has cognizance of the offence. And with the view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States. United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law

to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal and precepts is the marshal or deputy marshal and provided the marshal an uty marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committee the offence. And the better to enable the said mmissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitu-tion of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empow-ered, within their counties respectively, to ap-point, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and itatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the claus of the Constitution which prohibits conformity with the provisions of this act; and officers anywhere in the State or Territory within

which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose ap prehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the er persons or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the appre hension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceed-ing six months, by indictment and conviction be-fore the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of crim-inal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the dis-tilet attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the pro-cedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his servi-ces in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person of persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the presented of the proposed of the such face to be readed. required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8 And be it further enacted, That when-ever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the juuge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therereason to believe that offences have been or are him, to attend at the place and for the time there-

in designated.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That It shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that pur-pose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

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